Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1998

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unac- counted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 544	_	879	1	2,002	14	0	3,350	62	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs		132	88	_	3	81	_	90	22	318
Pentanes Plus			1	_	22	3	_	32	13	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases		132	87	_	-20	79	_	58	9	303
Ethane/Ethylene		0	(s)	_	-60	9	_	0	0	27
Propane/Propylene		112	73	_	29	49	_	0	3	263
Normal Butane/Butylene		16	7	_	(s)	20	_	28	6	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	17	4	8	_	12	1	_	30	0	10
Other Liquids		_	(s)	_	64	15	_	31	(s)	-21
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates		_	0	_	0	(s)	_	40	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	_	_	(s)	_	-2	14	_	5	0	-22
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp	-79	_	(s)	_	67	2	_	-14	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp	_	_	0	_	0	(s)	_	(s)	Ó	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	107	3,492	13	_	808	24	_	_	20	4,377
Finished Motor Gasoline		1,798	5	_	485	9	_	_	2	2,384
Reformulated		264	0	_	17	-1	_	_	(s)	282
Oxygenated	280	58	0	_	-3	-1	_	_	1	335
Other		1,475	5	_	471	11	_	_	1	1,767
Finished Aviation Gasoline	_	5	(s)	_	2	(s)	_	_	0	7
Jet Fuel	_	210	0	_	116	-4	_	_	2	329
Naphtha-Type	_	(s)	0	_	0	0	_	_	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	_	210	0	_	116	-4	_	_	2	328
Kerosene		14	0	_	(s)	-4	_	_	(s)	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	_	858	3	_	202	8	_	_	ìí	1,053
0.05 percent sulfur and under	_	602	2	_	171	2	_	_	1	774
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur		255	1	_	30	6	_	_	1	280
Residual Fuel Oil		70	1	_	-18	(s)	_	_	1	53
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e		40	1	_	4	(s)	_	_	0	45
Special Naphthas		25	i	_	5	-1	_	_	(s)	31
Lubricants		24	1	_	6	-2	_	_	2	30
Waxes		4	(s)	_	0	(s)	_	_	1	4
Petroleum Coke		139	0	_	0	3	_	_	4	131
Asphalt and Road Oil		166	(s)	_	7	16	_	_	7	150
Still Gas		132	0	_	0	0	_	_	0	132
Miscellaneous Products		9	(s)	_	0	-1	_	_	(s)	10
Total	900	3,624	980	1	2,877	134	0	3,471	105	4,673

a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

⁽s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

⁼ Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

^{– =} Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.